The People's Korea

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Northern, Southern Liaison Officers Meet at Panmunjom Feb. 17 to Discuss Reunion Preparatory Committee

At a time when the ardent desire for the reunification of the country is burning ever fiercer in the hearts of all the people in the north and the south, a contact was made between the liaison representatives of our side and the side of the south at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on February 17 to make the arrangement for the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification, according to a KCNA report from Panmunjom.

Present at the contact on our side on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland were Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min Jun, representative of the Workers' Party of Korea; Minister of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Li Chang Son, representative of the Government of the DPRK; Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party Kim Sok Jun, representative of the Korean Democratic Party; and Peak Jun Hyok, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Present on the side of the south were Min Gwan Sik, Ham Byong Chun, Chong Hong Jin and Li Dong Bok.

The aspiration and desire to realise reunification pervaded Panmunjom where a new contact was made between the representatives of the two sides under the eyes of the world people who unanimously desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This reflected the unbreakable will and desire of our people to rejoin the severed blood vein of the nation without fail.

Panmunjom was bustling with home and foreign reporters who rushed there to record in history the contact between the liaison representatives of the north and the south. And many foreign personalities came there, showing their deep concern for the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

At the moment when the representatives of the north and the south were making contact, the reporters and visitors were busy covering the historic scene.

Entering the conference room at 10 a.m. sharp, the liaison representatives of our side met the liaison representatives of the side of the south with compatriotic feelings and exchanged greetings with them.

Representative of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min Jun spoke at the contact on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Saying that he was very glad to see the liaison representatives of the two sides sitting face to face with each other amid the expectation and concern of the whole nation, he noted that the contact signified a new start of the dialogue between the north and the south and the rejoining of the blood vein of the nation which had remained severed for a long time.

This is the first step of weighty significance in the realisation of the cause of national reunification, and leads to the joy of tomorrow when the entire fellow countrymen in the north and south will hug each other and is related with the future of a reunified country, he stressed.

Noting that our nation has been a single nation from olden times and, therefore, cannot remain separated indefinitely, he declared:

In the past there lay a lot of difficulties on the road of dialogue and reunification. However, we were never discouraged but always expected and hoped that the door of dialogue and reunification would open sooner or later.

The liaison representative of our side recalled that in his historic report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year, President Kim Il Sung declared once again that the question of the country's reunification should be solved peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

It was aimed at giving a concrete shape to this policy that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland through its January 23 statement put forward the four-point proposals including the convocation of the whole-nation congress and took a series of measures on its own initiative for their realisation, he noted.

Emphasizing that our side in the February 5 statement of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to replace the north-south coordination commission with the preparatory committee for national reunification as a new preliminary consultative body, he said: this proceeded from our sincere desire to ripen an opportunity for dialogue at any cost and pave the way for national reunification.

It is time when an end should be put to the over 30 year long tragic history woven with confrontation and antagonism and a new chapter be recorded in the history of unity and unification inhering in our nation, he stressed.

What is urgently required in this is to achieve national unity on the basis of the idea and principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement free from the old idea of confrontation and advance with renewed efforts the dialogue for accelerating reunification on a new track, he stated.

He repeatedly held that dialogue and negotiation are the only way we should choose.

To dispel mistrust and deepen trust, discard antagonism and promote unity, discontinue confrontation and strive for collaboration through dialogue—this is a firm guarantee for solving the question of national reunification independently without interference of outside forces, peacefully without recourse to the use of force, and on the principle of great national unity transcending the difference in ideology, idea and system, he stressed.

When both sides discuss problems in an open-hearted way with mutual understanding and desire for unity and reunification, he declared, they can find a reasonable way of reunification.

Noting that the contact between the liaison representatives assumes a weighty duty before the nation and carries great significance in arranging new, all-nation dialogue for reunification, he emphasized: The problem of forming the preparatory committee for national reunification should be discussed at this important contact between the liaison representatives.

Now is not the time when north-south relations should be merely coordinated as at the time when the north-south dialogue started first, he said, and went on: Now we should take a big step forward to form a new body, such as the preparatory committee for national reunification, and take practical measures to substantially solve the question of reunification desired by the whole nation we think.

Noting that all problems arising cannot be solved at a stretch at today's first meeting, he proposed to continue contacts between the liaison representatives in the future. To this end, he put forward the proposals of our side concerning a series of practical problems including the opening of direct telephone circuit for the exclusive use of the liaison representatives of the preparatory committee for national reunification.

Min Gwan Sik spoke on behalf of the side of the south.

The representative of our side said: The assertions of the representative of the side of the south are different from the views of our side in many respects. What is important is how to overcome the differences of the two sides.

Problems cannot be solved through a round of contact as a tree falls not at one stroke, he said, and stressed: We should, therefore, frequently meet to exchange views in an open-hearted way and deepen negotiation.

Saying that if the two sides parted with each other after bickering, that would really be an indelible crime against the nation, he stressed: Our sitting at one table is itself a big success. He urged that the contact today which was realised with much efforts should be led to an early reunification tomorrow.

The representative of our side expressed the belief that if both sides proceeded from the stand of thinking of the cause of the nation first and directing their efforts to it, there would be no problem unsolvable and the nation's desire for reunification would certainly be realised.

At the contact the liaison representatives of the north and the south for the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification agreed upon having the second contact in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on March 7.

A contact was made between northern (left) and southern (right) liaison officers at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on Feb. 17 to make the arrangement for the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK Recognizes New Gov. of Iran

PYONGYANG, Feb. 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, on Feb. 13 sent a message of greetings to Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran.

The message noted:

Informing you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recognized the Provisional Government of Iran headed by Your Excellency, I warmly congraturate Iranian people on their victory on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened and developed in various fields in future, I wish Your Excellency great success in your work for building a new independent and prosperous society.

Rodong Sinmun Hails Iranian Victory In Anti-Gov. Uprising

PYONGYANG, Februay 15 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WFK) today carries an editorial headlined "Just Cause of People Will Be Certainly Crowned with Victory" hailing the victory of the Iranian people in the revolutionary anti-government uprising.

Pointing out that the Iranian people have waged a bloody revolutionary struggle for over one year against the power of Shahanshah, the editorial says:

A new phase opened in the uprising synchronising with the return to Iran of Khomeini, leader of the people's movement, from many years of exile abroad.

Thus, the prime minister of the reactionary government stepped down from power and the revolutionary anti-government uprising of the Iranian people was crowned with victory.

The victory of the Iranian people in the revolutionary anti-government uprising is a great event of weighty significance in their struggle for building a free and independent Iran, the editorial says. It continues:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognized the Provisional Government of Iran headed by Mehdi Bazargan.

The Korean people rejoice over the victory of the all-people anti-government uprising in Iran and extend warm felicitations to the friendly Iranian people.

The struggle of the Iranian people is a sacred struggle against the imperialists, the dictatorial regime and the plunder of the people and for the defence of the sovereignty of the country and democracy and the building of a rich and prosperous, independent and sovereign state.

The historic victory of the Iranian people in this struggle powerfully demonstrates the greatness and invincibility of the strength of the popular masses.

The all-people uprising in Iran is an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular and reactionary, tyrannical regime of Shahanshah.

The anti-government uprising of the Iranian people is an eruption of the pent-up resentment and wrath of the popular masses against the fascist dictatorship and plunder by the oppressors; it is a holy struggle for them to win the genuine rights and interests as the masters of the country. The overthrow of the regime of Shahanshah is the first great fruit reaped by the Iranian people in this struggle.

Those who oppress and exploit masses of the people will not go long no matter what fascist repression they may resort to. It is the law of the development of history that the people smash fascism and dictatorship and win freedom and democracy with their own strength.

The victory of the Iranian people in the anti-government uprising proves that the struggle of the popular masses against outside forces and for defending national independence is sure to be crowned with victory.

The victory of the Iranian people in the uprising shows that those who rely upon outside forces, exercising no independence, are bound to meet their doom.

The developments in Iran testify that the people who fight in unity for a just cause at the cost of their lives are invincible and no reactionary violence can block the road ahead of them.

Noting that the Iranian people have brought about a new change in the history of their country and opened a bright prospect with their valiant struggle, the editorial says:

The victory of the people's uprising in Iran graphically shows an aspect of the vigorous onward movement of our era, an era of independence.

The just struggle of the people for independence will certainly emerge victorious and no force can block this powerful trend of history.

The Iranian people are a resourceful and courageous people.

Our people will promote friendship with the Iranian people and believe that their demand and desire are sure to be realised.

4th Ministerial Conf. of "Group of 77" Held in Tanzania

The 4th ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" of the United Nations Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD) was held from Feb. 6 to 16, in Arusha, Tanzania.

Around 1,000 representatives from 117 developing countries participated in the conference.

The conference discussed countermeasures to the 5th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be scheduled in Manila, Philippines, in coming May.

The DPRK government delegation headed by Li Song Rok was present at the meeting. They had already taken part in the ministerial meeting of the Asian group of the "Groups of 77" of the UNCTAD held in Sri Lanka in January.

Non-Aligned States' Broadcasting Organs' Meet in Cuba

The third meeting of the experts group of the cooperation committee of broadcasting organs of non-aligned countries was recently held in Havana, Cuba.

The meeting was attended by delegations and delegates from the member nations of the experts group of the cooperation committee including the DPRK.

The meeting discussed a series of technical problems to strengthen co-operation among non-aligned countries in the fields of radio and television and adopted relevant recommendations.

The meeting also discussed the problem of taking a joint action of non-aligned countries against the imperialists' monopolization of satellite broadcasting and communications and frequencies.

KOREA FOCUS

Pyongyang's 'Flexibility'

By U. Choe

Contact was held between north and south Korea at Panmunjom on Feb. 17 as scheduled. Despite their differing stands, the two sides agreed to continue dialogue by fixing the date for the next contact. Reporting their encounter, all the foreign mass media took special note of the "flexibility" of the northern side, though they also highlighted the laboriously-begun talks. What does this mean?

In initiating the moves for dialogue, Pyongyang declared that it was sending its liaison officers to Panmunjom to discuss the formation of the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification, while Seoul said its liaison representatives were for a meeting of the North-South Coordinating Commission to be attended by the northern and southern authorities. In other words, the stands and views of the two sides differed concerning the objective of contact and the credentials of the representatives. The "flexibility of the north", however, led the north-south encounter to proceed in a cordial atmosphere. What ooked like "northern flexibility" to the Western reporters was Pyongyang's enthusiasm, sincerity, broad-mindedness and patience shown for the successful earlier reunification through north-south talks.

It is widely known that the DPRK Government has long opposed "dialogue for division" with the splittists and demanded genuine talks for reunification. Pyongyang has kept the door open for reunification talks with the south Korean authorities. This was made clear in September last and at the beginning of the New Year. Against this background, Seoul referred to "unconditional talks for reunification." Pyongyang saw it as a willingness of Seoul to give up its previous "two-Korea" splitting policy. It was received as a positive response to Pyongyang's long-held reunification call. Pyongyang immediately moved not to lose the opportunity. A series of statements were traded between north and south Korea. Each time Pyongyang took into full account the will of south Korea and advanced a forward-looking proposal, accompanied by specific steps to put it into practice. Escalating propaganda attacks from the south notwithstanding, the DPRK ceased all its verbal attacks on its starting on Feb. 1. This moratorium is an extremely bold steps showing the seriousness of Pyongyang in seeking for a practical solution of the reunification issue.

A successful dialogue and an ensuing reintegration are a national aspiration shared by all the Korean people. In July, 1972, the north-south joint statement was made public, which received enthusiastic welcome among all the Korean people at home and abroad. Those days, south Korean intellectuals published "a Declaration of the Movement for Independent and Peaceful National Reunification." In the declaration they stated: "National reunification is our existence before it is our goal. It is our life before it is our task. It is our reality before it is our path." The late Chang Jun Ha, a foremost intellectual committed to democracy, took issue with the proposed "separate UN membership" and "north-south non-aggression pact" as aimed at "perpetuating the division into north and south for ever." Former editor-in-chief of *The Dong-A Ilbo*, Chon Kwan Woo called for a "federation" to be established, similar to the projected north-south confederation. The south Korean people remain committed to the north-south reunification. For the materialization of this national aspiration, it is essential to rally and give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of the whole nation.

The purpose of dialogue lies in deepening mutual understanding to remove distrust and highten confidence. At the present juncture, it is important to find common ground rather than difference: namely, national unity instead of "confrontation," north-south collaboration instead of "competition" and a joint move toward the great event of reunification.

On Feb. 12, the south Korean side proposed to have north-south contact at the "Freedom House" at Panmunjom at 10 AM, Feb. 17. The following day, Feb. 13, Pak Jung Hi at the "Institute for National Reunification" remarked: "The northern side appears to be looking for a pretext to evade dialogue." He stressed the "superiority of the southern system." His remark may be described as an indiscreet statement serving to create an atmosphere of confrontation, not dialogue and cooperation. Three weeks have already passed since Pyongyang stopped all its denunciations of Seoul. Seoul is intensifying its attacks on Pyongyang. Reports say that a major war game is slated for March, involving large numbers of south Korean troops. These moves deserve public criticism as running counter to dialogue.

Since talks are designed to facilitate reunification as aspired for by all the Korean people, it is quite logical and natural to encourage free debate on the reunification issue among them north and south and abroad and give them an opportunity to concern themselves with the reunification issue. It is entirely their fear of the "October yusin" and of an invocation of "emergency measure No. 9" that inhibits the south Korean democratic advocates of north-south reunification from expressing their views publicly on the reunification issue. At least free public discussion of the reunification question should be sanctioned.

In order to bring dialogue to a success and lead it to reunification, it is necessary to adopt practical steps to move toward the target of reunification, instead of winding up dialogue as a mere exchange of words.

World Progressive People Follow Juche Idea

Recently seminars on the Juche idea and works of President Kim Il Sung have been frequently held in various parts of the world.
In addition, committees and study groups for the Juche idea are mushrooming in the world.

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The Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" had a seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the banner of the Juche idea."

Present there were Hussein Radwan, Chairman, and members, of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" and other personages concerned.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung adopted at the seminar said:

The Korean revolution guided by you the great leader helps the world revolutionary people increase their independent role in the revolution and construction.

Arnold Rubio, professor of Costa Rica University who headed a delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche idea to Korea, issued a statement on the report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the statement he said:

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung guided the world revolutionary people who advocate independence to take the road of the revolutionary struggle with hope for a bright future of prosperity and a weapon of struggle by indicating the first true scientific road of building socialism and communism in human history.

A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialsist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was held at the "Committee for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the seminar.

The letter said:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the appearance of a new independent people and the grand birth of Juche Korea.

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the publication of "the Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party is the Basis of Our Victory," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung, the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" organized a seminar on this work.

It was attended by Hussein Radwan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" and many other personages.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung adopted at the seminar said:

Thanks to the wise guidance of you the great leader, the Korean people turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a powerful country with a firm material foundation in a short period despite many difficulties created owing to the war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was held by the "Group for the Study of the Immortal Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Zimbabwean students studying at Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone.

It was attended by members of the study group.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung adopted at the seminar said:

The work of Your Excellency serves as a textbook for the world progressive peoples building a new society, as it gives most correct answers to all the problems arising in the building of a new society.

A study meeting of "Some Tasks in Developing Our Country's Science and Technology," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was held at the Al Shiyaha Committee, Beirut District, under the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of the work.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung amid loud applause of the attendants.

The letter said:

Under the wise leadership of you, the great leader, the Workers' Party of Korea trained hundreds of thousands of intellectuals in a short period and made great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Africa held a seminar on "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid a thunderous applause of attendants at a seminar on his classic work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," which was held by the members of the Bougouni branch of the West African "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Mali.

The letter said:

We cannot fully express to you the immense happiness we feel,having studied the work which carries rich and profound world-historic significance.

Through the study of this work we have correctly understold correlations between the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung" in Mauritius and the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius recently held a seminar on "Let Us Step up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of the Juche Idea," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung adopted at the seminar said:

The immortal Juche idea is a great guiding idea of the revolution and construction which correctly reflects the demands of our era, an era of independence, when the popular masses, once oppressed and exploited, have emerged master of the world and shape their destiny independently and creatively.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted with unanimous approval amidst a stormy applause of the attendants at a seminar on his classic work "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which was organized by the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association.

The letter said:

We know well that the "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" which enables by law the masses of the working people to give full play to their creative wisdom and strength and fully enhance their role is splendidly carried into effect in your country under your excellency's wise leadership.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at a seminar on his immortal classic work "Socialist Construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which was organized by the members of the "Group for the Study for the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Guyanese women.

The letter said:

The socialist constitution that smashed the old form and established practice of the old constitutions which put main emphasis on the state management system is a Juche-based constitution consolidating by law the position and role of the popular masses as the master of the state and society and enabling them to enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's satisfaction.

The Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" held a seminar on "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," a classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

The speakers who spoke at the seminar stressed in unison that the work of President Kim Il Sung is a great programmatic document illumining the road of the struggle of the Korean people and the world revolutionary people for building a new society.

Foreign Commentaries on Pyongyang's Peace Initiative

Xinhua Correspondent

BEIJING, Feb. 11 (KCNA)— The Chinese paper "People's Daily" February 10 carried a commentary of a Xinhua correspondent headlined "The Right Way to Korea's National Reunification."

The paper says:

The new four-point proposal for the reunification of Korea including the convocation of a whole-nation congress, put forth on January 23 by the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, has evoked strong repercussions from both the northern and southern parts of Korea.

The new proposal has aroused attention in many countries and won widespread acclaim and support in world public opinion.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable on January 30 to President Kim Il Sung expressing his support for the new proposal.

The Presidents of the Congo and Benin expressed admiration at the New proposal.

Todo Kurtovic, President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, in a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, supported the proposal on dialogue between the north and the south.

Political parties, social organisations and well-known personages as well as newspapers, news agencies and radios in many countries have voiced support for the proposal.

The paper continued:

The resumption of dialogue between the north and the south in accordance with the new proposal completely conforms to the desire of the whole nation and the fundamental interests of the people of all strata, and will play an active role in the independent and peaceful reunification.

On September 9 last year, President Kim Il Sung declared that in order to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, the door of dialogue with the United States and with the south Korean side is kept open.

The Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed that the talks of working-level representatives of the north and the south be convened early in April in preparation for the whole-nation congress and that a preparatory committee for national reunification be formed to replace the North-South Coordination Commission.

The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) was authorized to announce the official decision to stop attacking south Korea as of February 1, 1979.

All these actions and proposals of the north have created favourable conditions for dialogue.

The whole-nation congress, when convened, will solicit the opinions of all political parties and the people of all strata in the northern and southern parts of Korea, and its participants will pool their wisdom for opening up a path to step-by-step reunification.

The whole-nation congress is the only way leading to a most authoritative and wide-ranging dialogue and negotiation representing the common will of the entire Korean people.

Izvestia

PYONGYANG, Feb. 15 (KCNA)— The Soviet paper "Izvestia" February 12 carried a commentary headlined "New Initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" supporting the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of our country containing new proposals for promoting the independent and peaceful reunificafion of the country, according to a Tass report from Moscow.

Noting that a positive progress is now being made for the resumption of the dialogue among the Koreans themselveson the Korean Peninsula and the relaxation of the present tension there, the paper stressed that this is very necessary to advance the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

It recalled that Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to convene the whole-nation congress represented by the political parties and public organisations in the north and south of Korea.

Recently the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken a series of measures on its own initiative. On February 5 it proposed to set up the preparatory committee for national reunification as a preliminary consultative body for arranging north-south dialogue. The committee should be represented by the political parties and organizations, the authorities in the north and south included. It can solve the question of convening the whole-nation congress.

It further said:

The Soviet public who have invariably demanded the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without outside interference welcome the just proposals of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and appraise them as an expression of deep concern for the future of Korea.

On Jan. 23 4-Point Proposal (1)

Return to July 4 Joint Statement

The DPRK Fatherland Front in a statement of Jan. 23 proposed a new 4-point reunification proposal. The package proposal calls for the reaffirmation of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement; an immediate stop of calumnies and slanders against each other; the discontinuation of hostile military actions and of weaponry imports and the convocation of a pan-Korean congress.
The authoress Y. Kang will analyse the 4-point proposal in a series of articles to begin with this issue. The following is the first installment:

Pyongyang stressed in its statement in the beginning that the north and the south of Korea should return to the basic idea and principles of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement. It proposed that for its realization the authorities of both sides officially make public their attitude of reaffirming and faithfully observing them, simultaneously at 10 a.m. on Feb. 1.

The July 4, 1972 joint rapprochement communique was signed by officials of both the north and south representing the respective authorities.

It reads in part:

"1. The two sides reached an agreement on the following principles of the reunification of the country;

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system."

As clarified in the communique both sides agreed on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basis of national reintegration.

The principle of independence is a fundamental one to be followed in the process of national reunification, and is to regulate the other two.

The reunification issue is a domestic problem. The Korean people are capable of indigenously seeking a reasonable solution to their internal issue. The question should be solved on the basis of a principle of national self-determination without permitting the interference of any outside forces, for the sake of the interests of the entire nation.

The other principle of peaceful reunification requires eventually to reunify the country through bilateral negotiations, without recourse to the use of arms. This makes it possible to stop slandering and antagonizing each other and prevent any armed conflict between the north and south.

The third principle of great national unity is essential for a north-south reintegration. Thousands of years the Korean nation have lived together harmoniously on the Korean Peninsula as a homogeneous people. This constitutes a reliable guarantee for national reunification, regardless of differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems. Only a nation-wide effort can bring about an early reunification.

These idea and principles stemmed from the joint desire and aim of both sides to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. This is the reunification program which Both sides solemnly pledged to implement the whole nation and the peoples the world over.

Therefore, whatever the change in the situation may be, a north-south dialogue should return to the idea and principles of the joint statement, which were mutually agreed upon.

If both sides observe these idea and principles and act in accordance with them, dialogue and cooperation will be realized. A number of problems arising in the solution of the reunification problem will be successfully solved in conformity with the interests of the nation.

The proposal reflects the serious efforts of Pyongyang to make a new start for talks, discarding its past position.

The reunification problem will never be realised by one-sided efforts. A successful solution of the issue can be made only through the sincere efforts of both sides to put the mutually agreed points into practice.

The south Korean authorities, however, depending on the foreign forces, violated the principle of independence. Instigating the atmosphere of anti-communism and confrontation, they trampled underfoot the principle of great national unity. They were actively engaged in war preparations in contravention of the principle of peaceful reunification.

On top of this, they clamoured about "two Koreas" in their "June 23 special statement." Then the dialogue was deadlocked. They made efforts to make "two Koreas" a fait accompli in the international arena by stepping up propaganda for "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition."

In this situation a durable framework must be provided for resuming north-south talks. This should be recognized internationally as well as domestically. Reaffirmation of the spirit and principles of the north-south joint statement fully satisfies this requirement.

The July 4 north-south joint statement received public support in both the north and the south and won a unanimous international endorsement in the U.N.

One thing is certain that the south Korean side should sincerely turn out in a dialogue for reunification not for division. (To be continued)

Modernization of National Economy

By B. G. Lee

A new turn is expected this year in the DPRK in carrying through the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, the basic task of new long-term plan and a strategic policy to be consistently adhered to in the socialist economic construction in the future.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy by drawing on the resources and techniques of one's own country to suit its actual conditions.

To modernize the national economy is a struggle to replace backward techniques with advanced ones.

The immediate task in modernizing the national economy is to raise its technical level one stage higher by turning to account the conditions and possibilities available in the country.

Beginning with hard and labour-consuming branches and with work which can be modernized easily with a small expenditure of money, the country will modernize the operations one by one and gradually and steadily elevate the technical level of the national economy.

The central control room of the Sunchon Cement Factory

In the DPRK, automation, telemechanics, industrial T.V. and radio control have been introduced in major production processes in various heat-affected labour, harmful labour and toilsome work.

Many complex equipment at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works are remote-controlled. An 80-ton crane of the steel shop is controlled by ultra-short waves from the command room. The large belt conveyer of the selection ground and huge furnaces of different shops are also remote-controlled.

The automation of production processes by industrial T.V. and telemechanics has been realized at the selection grounds, granulated iron revolving furnaces, reduced ball ore furnaces, blast furnaces, open-hearths and electric hearths of the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron and steel works.

Harmful labour by high heat and dust has been eliminated with the introduduction of telemechanics into the production at cement factories.

The cement factories have made a big stride forward in the extensive introduction of new calcining methods, the realization of telemechanics in the kiln system and automation of all other production processes and in the perfection of the production command system by industrial T.V. and radio.

The Sunchon Cement Factory has turned into a giant cement production base of the country, a big automated and modernized factory, with an annual capacity of three million tons.

All the production processes are remote-controlled at the central control room furnished with industrial T.V. electronic computers and modern automatic control devices, and each process is equipped with efficient dust absorbing devices.

Equipped with modern installations, the February 8 Cement Factory, a large base of the building-materials industry, is steadily increasing its production capacity.

During the last Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1970) the workers of the factory built new cement kilns bigger than those they had built, by multiplying large-machine-tools and manufacturing aggregate set of calcining equipment and automatic measuring instruments.

A modern kiln and fire-proof material production bases were built in a matter of six months or so and the system of telemechanics by industrial television was established in all production processes of the factory and the production command system by wireless and industrial telephone set up in good order during the Six-Year Plan.

Automation and telemechanics are being actively introduced in transport.

During the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, 380 kilometre railway sections of steep gradient and busy traffic were electrified; now electric locomotives run not only on such main trunk lines as the Pyongyang-Rajin and Sinuiju-Pyongyang-Madong lines but on branch lines in the island.

1,600 kilometre long sections of railway lines are expected to be electrified in the country during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Last year alone the Paekdusan Youth Line between Kilju and Hyesan extending over 140 kilometres and the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon Line extending 100 kilometres were electrified.

A progress has been made in semi-automating sections and marshalling yards.

The large long-distance belt-conveyer line extending to the West Sea from the Unryul Mine and the large long-distance belt conveyer line from the deep underground pits of the Komdok Mine to the ore dressing plant are operated by telemechanics.

The 98 kilometre long pipeline for the transport of headings from the Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works is also automated and remote-controlled.

The 6-Year Plan period (1971-1976) witnessed the construction of automation apparatus and element production centres including the Chongnyon, Cholligil and Piryugang electrical appliances factories which pave the way for introducing comprehensive automation and telemechanics at production process.

Electronics and automation industry will develop more rapidly in keeping with the comprehensive introduction of semi-automation in different fields of the national economy and the production of various automation elements, appratus and guages including electric tubes, semiconductor elements and integrate circuits will markedly increase during the new long-term plan period.

S. Hwanghae Prov.

By M. Pak

South Hwanghae Province is situated in the southern part of the northwestern seaboard of the DPRK. It borders on North Hwanghae Province in the north and Kaesong City in the east and faces the West Sea in the south.

The province has mountainous areas in its northwestern and southern parts and plains are in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the province. The main mountain ranges are the Myolak, the Kuwol and the Suyang ranges.

Mt. Changsu (747m) in the Myolak Range, is one of the beautiful mountains in the country. Rocks and peaks of countless fantastic shapes produced by the movement of the lithosphere in remote antiquity and weathering lend sculptural beauty to the mountain. It is called "Mt. Kumgang in Hwanghae Province" from olden times.

Mt. Changsu also boasts old buildings and the ruins of a wall which shows remarkable architecture by Korean ancestors, including the Hyonam-sa Hermitage on the top of a steep cliff that looks like a dovecote.

South Hwanghae Province which faces the West Sea has a prosperous fishing industry in the western coastal area of the country. People in the province catch shellfish, lobsters, yellow corakers, hair-tails, seaweeds, seatangle and lavers.

The province has many bays including Taedong, Kangryong and Haeju bays. They have many nurseries of seaweeds and shellfish.

The Chollima Pupo Seaculture Enterprise in Kangryong county is widely known for its tangle production.

High-quality tangle is mass-produced at the farm every year and is sent to wide areas in the country and even to the foreign countries.

Pupo tangles taste sweet and some of them are more than 10 metres long and 50 centimetres wide. It cultivates not only tangle but also lavers and shell-fishes.

Today tangle is raised in a big way also at the seaculture enterprises in Onjin, Pyonghwa and Kumipo around Pupo.

Haeju, the provincial capital is a beautiful port city of culture where vestiges of old Haeju are no longer to be seen. It nestles at the foot of the Mt. Suyang, Mt. Changdae and Nam Hill. The city faces vast expanses of the West Sea. The statue of President Kim Il Sung towers high in the Haeju Central Square. High buildings and modern apartments stand along the roads from the central square to Haeju Port and beautiful parks extend along the River Kwangsok flowing through Haeju. The city has the Suyang-san Recreation Ground and a zoo, which draw large numbers of visitors everyday.

There is a modern machine-building plant in the city—the Haeju Farm Machine Plant. It produces "Chongsan-ri" rice harvesters, rice transplanting machines, various types of pumps, trailers and tractor spare parts.

There are also heavy industrial factories, a pharmaceutical factory, a clothing factory, a cardboard factory and scores of local factories.

Situated in the city is the province's biggest cement factory, Haeju Cement Factory. There are plenty of limestone and convenient transport facilities around the factory.

Agriculture holds the most important place in south Hwanghae Province's economy and its agriculture makes a great contribution to the country's agriculture.

Grains are its most important agricultural products. Grains count for 90 per cent of the province's agricultural output and its grain production reaches 20 per cent of the country's grain output.

Leading grain producers are Chaeryong, Sinchon, Anak and Unchon counties in the Chaeryong plains and Yonan, Paechon, Chongtan counties in Yonbaek plains. These counties produce rice, corn, wheat, barley and beans.

The province is favoured with geographical and natural conditions suitable for growing fruits and has been growing various fruits since olden times. * Especially apples are the most important product in its fruit growing.

Stock-breeding and sericiculture and also developed in the province. Farmers raise cows, pigs, sheep and silkworms.

High-quality tangle is mass-produced at Pupo.

* Found in the province are orchards of apples, peaches, grapes and persimmons.

"Playboy":

"Unification Church" Panders U.S. Solons

Follows an interview of Ted Patrick, a well-known professional religious cult "deprogrammer," which was run by the Mar. issue of the U.S. mass-circulation magazine "Playboy."

☆ ☆

PLAYBOY: You've been skipping around, using examples from various cults. Which cults are the ones you find dangerous?

PATRICK: Every one of them. Every cult uses the technique in some form.

PLAYBOY: Then let's get down to specifics. Take the Moonies, for starters. What do they believe, what techniques do they use and what do you feel is wrong with them?

PATRICK: In my opinion, the Unification Church is public enemy number one as far as the cults are concerned.

Moon calls himself a Christian, but his movement has been denounced by Christians the world over. In truth, he is a wealthy Korean industrialist who wants to rule the world. He's said that over and over again. In 1973, he said, "I will conquer and subjugate the world." In another speech, he said, "The present United Nations must be annihilated by our power." And in 1974, he said, "Every people and organization that goes against the Unification Church will gradually come down or drastically come down and die. Many people will die—those who go against our movement."

That man is a multimillionaire with factories in Korea that make munitions, air rifles, pharmaceuticals and titanium products.. He owns vast amounts of real estate in the United States, hotels, mansions, a daily newspaper in New York, two big yachts; and he has bought up huge fishing operations in Massachusetts, Maryland and Alabama. He has between 7,000 and 15,000 full-time members in this country who work for nothing; and all of them believe he is the Messiah, the Lord of the Second Advent who will come from the East. That's how he controls them. He makes the whole world out to be Satan, then he proclaims himself to be God and the world of his cult to be the only path to salvation. The Moonies come up to you on the street and they start working on you with what they call love bombing. They smother you with love, warmth, friendship and total acceptance. But they're so deceptive. They don't tell you who they really are, they say they're with the New Age Fellowship or the Creative Community Project. They have a doctrine called heavenly deception that instructs them to say anything they have to further Moon's mission. Then, once they get you into the group, they start indoctrinating you with the Divine Principle, Moon's version of the Holy Scriptures, which claims that both Adam and Jesus Christ failed in their missions on earth and that Moon has been sent to earth by God to breed a new ideal race of men who are free from sin.

PLAYBOY: Did you find Moonies working in many Congressmen's offices?

PATRICK: Yes. If they did the Korean investigation right, they'd probably find that the entire Korean operation was a lot more serious than Watergate will ever be. At least 100 Senators and Congressmen were paid off.

PLAYBOY: Now , wait a minute; what's that got to do with the Moonies?

PATRICK: A Moonie I deprogramed was a top person on the Unification Church's public-relations team. She told me she saw a cardboard box filled with envelopes containing anything from$10 to $1000 as contributions for Congressmen. Another Moonie I deprogramed corroborated that and said he saw at least one Congressman being handed one of the envelopes at a Washington party. You see, the Moonies started off with a hotel suite in Washington,and it was their PR teams' job to approach every Congressman and Senator and lure him there. That was all they did. They didn't care how they got them there. Once they did, they were served good food, and there was dancing and anything else that followed. It was a fabulous hotel suite, and in it were beautiful American, Korean and Japanese girls, and once those girls got them into the hotel suite, it was their job to get them into bed. Whenever they had sex with those girls, it was taped, and then, a few days later, they would call them up.

PLAYBOY: Do you know for a fact that those kinds of things went on?

PATRICK: Yes. I deprogramed some of the top people from the Moonies' PR team. Moon himself had those girls line up and strip so he could inspect them. They had to perform and parade nude.

PLAYBOY: Who told you that?

PATRICK: Several girls I deprogramed.

PLAYBOY: Have you deprogramed any of the girls who claim to have had sex with Congressmen while they were members of the Unification Church?

PATRICK: Yes.

PLAYBOY: How many?

PATRICK: One who admitted it. I deprogramed others who could probably tell you more about it, but I don't know if they would want to. I think many of them feel ashamed to admit that they were involved. A lot of them were Korean and Japanese girls.

PLAYBOY: How many members of Congress do you think had sexual relations or other illicit dealings with Moonies?

PATRICK: If they investigated this thing right, at least 100 Senators and Congressmen would go to jail.

PLAYBOY: What do you think Moon was trying to accomplish in Washington?

PATRICK: That I don't know. I do know that Moon is not a South Korean. He was born and raised in North Korea, and he spent time in prison in North Korea and possibly in China. It is my opinion that Moon is a wolf in sheep's clothing, with all his talk about anti-communism.

But if he came as an anti-Communist, he could get a lot of people. Now he's buying up all these fishing companies. Can you imagine what he could do to people just through food, canned food, if he chose to?

PLAYBOY: Let's stay away from some of your more farfetched conspiracy theories, if you don't mind. Now that the House International Organization Subcommittee has reported that if suspects Moon of a number of illegal activities, don't you think the Government will agree to investigate the Unification Church?

PATRICK: No, I think it's going to be quashed just like the Korean payoff scandal was. I think the Moonies concentrated on paying off the Democrats because they were the majority party in Congress. They controlled the Korean investigation and they are going to be the same ones to control any cult investigation. I was the one who exposed Moon in the first place, back in '73, when he was holding those rallies in support of Nixon. Nobody believed me then; he had letters from politicians, policemen, judges endorsing his world crusade.

PLAYBOY: If the Moonies really have done the things that you claim and that the House subcommittee has charged, what should the Government do about Moon and his organization?

PATRICK: The Government should completely disband the Moon organization, and the money and property should be given back to the people Moon got it from. A lot of people went in there and gave millions of dollars, everything they owned in the world, and most of them worked without pay.

PLAYBOY: And what about all the Moonies who are now in this country? What would happen to them then?

PATRICK: They should be deprogramed. But it won't happen. Congress is not going to touch Moon... It's not going to touch any of the cults.

PLAYBOY: What about the Executive branch of the Government? Have you tried to contact President Carter?

PATRICK: Carter? Yeah, I've tried every President. Not only President but every U.S. Attorney General. They 're not going to do anything.

PLAYBOY: What did they say to you ?

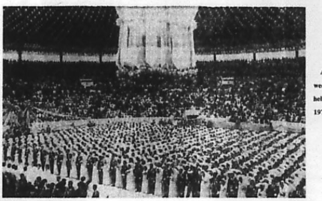
PATRICK: Nothing. They didn't even answer my letters. But they answer Sun Myung Moon. They answer Krishna. Jimmy Carter sent a signed letter to Krishna congratulating them on their book and the work they are doing. Krishna put it up on every wall. Go to their Detroit temple. You'll see it.

PLAYBOY: Why do you think the Government refuses to challenge the cults?

PATRICK: Because they've got the money. These cults are very powerful. Very powerful. They can buy anything or anybody.

PLAYBOY: You've told us what you think the Government should do with Reverend Moon. What do you think the Government should do about the cults in general?

PATRICK: The first thing it should do is have an independent investigation and it should be conducted in public hearings like Watergate was. It should let everybody who has been in a cult or who knows anything come before it and testify. Then it should pass laws to protect people from being psychologically kidnaped. We also need some laws governing fraudulent business practices in the name of religion. I'd like to see a law passed that removed the tax exemptions from all churches. Let's say a law that taxes all religious organizations, just one percent of their income. There isn't a legitimate church in the country that can't afford one percent, and it would allow us to see what's going on inside. Many of them flourish partly because they are not accountable for their money; they are immune to all governmental checks and balances. Then they should pass laws to protect the First Amendment from abuse, to prevent people from using the First Amendment as a license to kill, steal, lie, cheat, push drugs and rip off the public. The cults are using the First Amendment to overthrow the country. They're using it to destroy human beings.



A view of mass-wedding ceremony held in October, 1970

U.S. demonstrators protesting against the Rev. Moon Sun Myong carry posters in midtown New York in December 1976.

Moon's Cult: "KCIA's" Trojan Horse

Before 1960, Moon Sun Myong won ill fame in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrested by the authorities for sexually assaulting women believers and fled to south Korea during the Korean War, and founded the "Unification Church" in 1954.

It was after the south Korean junta was rigged up and the "KCIA" established in 1961 that the "Unification Church" was registered as a public organization in south Korea (1963) with him obtained citizenship, and rapidly expanded its influence.

An investigating subcommittee of the U.S. House International Relations Committee on Mar. 15, last year released intelligence reports asserting that the Rev. Moon Sun Myong's "Unification Church", was set up by a director of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," Kim Jong Pil, as a political tool in 1961.

Many documents made public by the House international relations committee subcommittee were intended to confirm allegations that the south Korean "government" under the personal direction of "president" Pak Jung Hi organized an overt and covert lobby in 1970 directed at Congress and American officials.

The first mention of the "Unification Church" came in a United States Central Intelligence Agency report dated Feb. 26, 1963, stating from an undisclosed source, that "Kim Jong Pil organized the 'Unification Church' while he was director of the 'KCIA,' and has been using church, which has a membership of 27,000 as a political tool."

The intelligence report continued: "Members of the church are actively engaged in increasing membership in farming villages. The church apparently has considerable money, because it pays influential people in the village as substantial sum for joining the church."

Followers of Moon in the United States became controversial for their lobbying in the early 1975 allegedly in favor of south Korea, and for their efforts, reportedly at the direction of Seoul, to prevent the impeachment of former President Nixon.

Later intelligence reports also released on Feb. 15, asserted that by 1965, the unification church had branches throughout south Korea.

The church also was reported by them to have branches in every neutral country that had Korean residents, apparently in an attempt to counter "communist infiltration" of Korean organizations there.

The reports further said that the Korean cultural and freedom foundation, founded in 1965, was a forerunner to a "Unification Church" branch in the United States.

Iranian Revolution Vs South Korea

By K. G. Paek

The Iranian revolution which gave a shock to people the world over is welcomed by the socialist countries and non-aligned countries but not by some of the capitalist countries led by the U.S. and military dictatorial regimes.

Socialist countries and the third world countries have recognized the new provisional government of Iran headed by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan right after the Iranian revolution.

Scared by the victory of the Iranian revolution, some of the capitalist countries headed by the U.S. and military dictatorial regimes are disappointed by the new provisional government of Iran.

Among others, the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea which has been shocked by the Iranian revolution is taking steps to minimize the impact of the situation prevailing in Iran. The Seoul authorities which harbor hostility towards the Iranian revolutionary forces have been making efforts to stay calm since the Iranian situation became uncertain.

Leading newspapers, the mouthpieces of the Seoul authorities, carried editorials about the political crisis in Iran under the titles "Political refugee returns but tension is not eased", "Rule doesn't depend solely on religion," "Typhoon hits the 'Iran' ship" and "Gloomy prospect for Iran."

In addition, Seoul newspapers unanimously slandered Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled religious leader of the Iranian revolution.

The January 18 issue of "Hanguk Ilbo," a major south Korean newspaper, denounced the Iranians, saying the problem is that they thronged streets of Teheran, putting up portraits of Khomeini, an ultra-conservative leader.

It is easy to understand the reason why the Seoul authorities openly slandered the Iranian revolution led by Mr. Khomeini which terrifies them. Sufficient to say that the Iranian monarch was very similar to the present Seoul regime in fascist suppression of the people, so that it seems to them that it might be thrown tomorrow into the same situation as Iranian Shah. In short, the Iranian monarch's downfall is not something which has nothing to do with the south Korean regime as a similar revolution is likely touched off in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is pushing ahead with "modernization" under the military dictatorial system, following the same line as was pursued by the old monarch of Iran which was overthrown by the anti-government forces. The military dictatorship and the policy of "modernization" had resulted in increasing pent-up resentment among the south Korean people and in producing social aberrations. These are not such simple problems that they can be solved by an intensified military dictatorship.

The fact is that the south Korean ruling circles have been rudely rocked by the victorious revolution in Iran and the impact is felt not only by the political circles but also by business circles.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is making economic inroads into Iran, according to its "export-first policy."

The "south Korea-Iran fishery agreement" was included at the "first south Korea-Iran ministerial conference" held in January, 1975, which was followed by the conclusion of a "south Korea-Iran trade agreement" and formation of a "south Korea-Iran joint committee." Furthermore, south Korean enterprises have made advances in Iran on a full scale by establishing joint fishery, construction and oil ventures.

South Korea has close economic relations with Iran to the extent that construction contracts concluded between them totalled 600 million dollars and over 24,000 south Koreans are working in Iran.

Pak Jung Hi fears that the new Iranian government may confiscate south Koreans' property in Iran.

The Seoul authorities formed the "Iran countermeasure committee" composed of Cabinet members concerned and dicided on a three-phased plan for withdrawal of south Korean people from Iran at the beginning of this year when rapid changes were taking place in Iran.

Most south Korean businessmen and workers in Iran who are reluctant to return to their home country, demand their government protect their property and ensure their employment.

It must be noted that the south Korean economy has been greatly damaged by the downfall of the Iranian monarch.

The Pak Jung Hi junta was saying to the effect that the safety of the south Korean people in Iran was ensured by the Bakhtiar regime—which was shored up by the powerful military forces which were stepping up preparations for a military coup in order to suppress the Iranian uprising against the Bakhtiar-led government.

Now that the Seoul authorities have lost the Iranian monarch, and now that the new revolutionary provisional government was announced in Iran, they are at a loss how to cope with the new revolutionary government.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is reported to have finally recognized the new government of Iran on Jan. 14.

It is strange that the Seoul authorities, opposed to the Iranian revolution, recognized the new government.

Pak Jung Hi stresses the importance of the 2nd phase of the yusin dictatorship (1979-1984) at his New Year press conference given on Jan. 18, three days after Iranian Shah Pahlavi left Iran.

The question for south Korea is: which road will the Pak Jung Hi junta, adversely affected by the collapse of the Iranian monarch, take?

First of all, the important political problem is how to discontinue the yusin dictatorship called a "Pahlavi dictatorship" in south Korea. This means whether the Seoul regime takes road to democracy or not.

The economic problem is whether or not it will follow "modernization" policy requiring heavier dependence on foreign economies, to increase the property of the privileged classes and widen the gap between the rich and the poor, whether or not it should switch to economic policy geared to improve the people's living standard, increase national capital and expand the domestic market.

In diplomacy, the normalization of U.S.-China and Japan-China relations compels Pak Jung Hi junta to face the alternative: either to be another Chiang ching-kuo of Taiwan by maintaining the anti-communist line or to follow the line of north-south dialogue and alliance with communism.

In these respects, Pak's New Year interview clearly shows that he has no intention of making a basic change in his policy.

Islamism, the state religion of Iran, made a great contribution to the overthrow of Pahlavi. There are in south Korea democratic forces waging vigorous struggles for the democratization of the south Korean society and for the restoration of human rights.

The firm conviction of the Korean people who are devoting themselves to the cause of national reunification is far more powerful than any religion. Whoever makes little of the firm conviction of the people will go to ruin.

On DPRK-US Peace Talks (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Apart from the matter of a DPRK-USA peace agreement, a reasonable process of national reunification naturally requires a nationwide effort of all Koreans both in the north and south, to reach the desired goal, as it is their internal affair whose solution is entrusted entirely to themselves. In this case, no outside forces are allowed to medddle in this process, because it is a matter related to the universally recognized right to national self-determination. Consequently, the Americans are completely disqualified to interfere in the process.

As is well set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his report to the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, Oct. 9, 1975: "The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population wrested by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."

Such being the case, natinal reintegration intrinsically necessitates an end to foreign forces' interference, which will be followed, in due course, by an indigenous effort to accomplish the reunification process.

Accordingly, the two separate matters should be tackled by different parties concerned—the one between Pyongyang and Washington, and the other between the north and south,

No solution desirable for the nation will be found in the mixed-up US proposal.

Consequently, the American alternative cannot be a reasonable approach to the long-standing Korean issue. In a word, it stems from the unchanged US intention indefinitely to remain involved in the internal affairs of the Koreans, thereby to keep hold of south Korea permanently. The "tripartite talk" is nothing but a panel on "two Koreas" pursued in the past by Carter's predecessors.

PYONGYANG'S REUNIFICATION POLICY

Pyongyang's established policy is that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

What is the possible American role to be played in this process? The answer is suggested in Carter's State of Union message delivered to the Congress on Jan. 23: We have no desire to be the world's policemen. America does want to be world's peacemaker.

Earlier in the Sino-American joint communique on the normalization of their relations, the US declared that it would not seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world.

If so, the Americans should not do so in Korea.

"If the United States truly want peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the DPRK to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully. We have already made a proposal for negotiations with the United States and are making efforts to this end. The question is, whether the United States sincerely wants to conduct negotiations with us or not and, in case it wants to, whether it means to negotiate for a single Korea or for 'two Koreas'. If it abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into 'two Koreas' and assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it at any time and settle all necessary problems. Then the United States will be able to withdraw its hands from the Korean question without impairing its own honour, and this will accord with the interests of both our people and the people of the United States."

President Kim Il Sung said this in a report at the central celebration of the DPRK's 30th birthday held in Pyongyang on Sep. 9, 1978.

Korea's reunification, peaceful and independent, necessarily requires rejection of the interference of American or any other outside forces.

Washington should give up the "two-Korea" policy and withdraw GIs stationed in south Korea as a whole as soon as possible in accordance with the 1975 UN resolution and Carter's election pledge. This will open up a new era in the DPRK-USA relations, an era of rapprochement.

The Koreans have primarily devoted themselves to the defense of their independence. This priority will never change in future, too, even after the birth of a reunified Korea, which will not accommodate any foreign military base within its territory. In other words, it will not pose any threat to other countries, but will promote stability and peace in the region.

President Kim Il Sung addressed the DPRK's 30th birthday celebration:

"The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too."

In order to prevent another war and guarantee a durable peace on the peninsula, a peace agreement should be signed between Pyongyang and Washington as already proposed by the former in 1974. In this wake, relevant measures may be taken without fail to ease the tension between the north and south, following the US troop withdrawal. Pyongyang's presentation for this purpose follows: mutual reduction of military strength to 100,000 or less each; a stop to the arms race and military reinforcement; and discontinuation of the introduction of weapons and war equipment from outside.

So far, Pyongyang has reiterated such peace-keeping measures from time to time. This viewpoint has been well reflected in a series of Pyongyang's overtures for peaceful reunification: the three principles, Jul. 4, 1972, five-point policy, Jun. 23., 1973, and the latest four-point proposal.

Invariably contained in these proposals are: the removal of military confrontation and the relaxation of tension; multilateral collaboration and exchange; convocation of a pan-national congress; inauguration of a north-south confederation; a single UN membership under the confederation; and so on.

A proposal for a new round of north-south talks has been made by Pyongyang in good time, on the basis of the nation's unanimous desire for reintegration. Any dialogue should be motivated by the desire for a reunified Korea, not for "two Koreas." It also should be accompanied by collaboration, not by rivalry. Great national unity is essential for this purpose, irrespective of different ideas and social systems existing between two parts of the country. This national unity can be provided only under the circumstances that democracy is restored in south Korea. A step necessary for democracy is the abrogation of the "yusin constitution," "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other repressive laws.

With these arrangements made, the dialogue will proceed on a right track toward the restoration of national entity, independently, peacefully and democratically.

Consequently, if the United States does not seek hegemony any longer in Korea, every possibility will be created for removing the prolonged tension, consolidating peace there and having the country reunified peacefully.

It is now high time for the Americans to take their hands off the peninsula. Thereby the Korean issue will be placed at the disposal of the nation.

Carter said in his State of Union message, "I am grateful that in the past year—as in the year before—no American has died in combat anywhere in the world." This will be true in Korea, too, only when a peace agreement is signed by the DPRK and the USA, and GIs are withdrawn completely from south Korea.

As repeatedly expressed, Pyongyang is always prepared to discuss with Washington an effective mutual framework of peace on the peninsula. So, the Carter administration is urged to turn out for a dialogue with Pyongyang. (Concluded)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last installment of the serialized articles. This series was originally started as a three-installment article, but extended to the sixth installment. Our readers are invited to write to the author, Mr. N. Yunmo.)

S. Korean Agriculture under Heavy Pressure of "Industrialization" (5)

"High Economic Growth" Vs Decline of Agriculture

(Continued from the previous issue.)

The ultimate objective of the development of all the economic sections, not to speak of agriculture, must be sought in the improvement of the people's living standards. This, however, is not the case in agricultural projects.

"A rapid rise in agricultural production" failed to improve the south Korean farmers' livelihoods.

This is attributable to the wrong-conceived policy of agricultural development which attached importance only to increased agricultural production but not to increased income for farming households.

Per household income of farmers falls far behind that of urban wage earners.

Farmers holding land under one hectare reach 67% of the total number of farmers—of them 34% holding 0.5 to less than one hectare land and the rest (33% not exceeding 0.5 hectare).

Per capita income of farmers with land of 0.5 to less than one hectare is 973,200 *won*, 85% of that of the urban wage earners (1,151,800 *won*). That of those owing less than 0.5 hectare is 785,419 *won*, 68% of that of the urban wage earners.

Why can not growing agricultural production contribute to a development of the agricultural economy? This is attributable to policy of low prices for agricultural produce, tax burdens, heavy debts and rise in the price of the means of agricultural production.

The expansion of the domestic market has not take place in south Korea, where the industrialization policy has been put into practice in order to expand the international market for industrial goods. An increased income of farming households and promotion of the domestic demands are not an urgent issue in developing the economy.

The farmers are expected to help development of south Korean export-oricated economy. (Concluded)

Rightwingers' Campaign to Prevent Relocation of Korean School Here

The pupils, teachers and parents of pupils of the 11th Tokyo Korean Primary and Middle School in Kodaira City in Tokyo want to move their school because the buildings are old and the ground small. But their desire has not yet been met. Although the site and fund for the construction of new buildings are ready, they cannot start construction work owing to the obstructive maneuvers of the "International Anti-Communist League".

It is because the construction inspection committee of the Kodaira Municipal Assembly decided on Dec. 22 last year not to permit the construction project that the problem of moving the school and constructing new school buildings is not solved yet. The reason for not permitting the construction work is said to be that "local residents oppose it" and that "the Kodaira Municipal Assembly adopted a petition against the construction." Nevertheless, this "objection" is nothing but a result of the maneuvers of the "International Anti-Communist League" toward municipal assembly men and residents.

It was in May, 1977 that the school authorities filed with the city an application for construction of the buildings. From that very moment the "Anti-Communist League" began persistent obstructive maneuvers. In order to oppose the construction work the league raised as pretexts such problems as "environmental disruption" and "water pollution".

But it was revealed at a hearing held by the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly in July, 1977 and at a session of the Kodaira Municipal Assembly in Dec. in 1977 that the opposition movement was actually conducted by the "Anti-Communist League" in order to destroy the "national education of Korean residents in Japan". At the hearing held in the Metropolitan Assembly the school side presented its own construction plan acceptable to the local residents to solve the problems concerning environmental conservation, water pollution, noise prevention, traffic congestion, etc.

This notwithstanding, the people who were opposed to the construction project, instead of mentioning the environmental problem, attacked the Korean residents' national education, saying, "They are educating Koreans in an anti-Japanese spirit" and "They should submit the textbooks."

Aotsu Kazuyo, who spoke at the assembly as "one of the local residents", was a person in charge of the activities of the "Anti-Communist League" in the Kodaira City section, who had succeeded Erikawa Yasue as leader of the league in the city, who is alleged to have received money from KCIA in the final report published in 1978 by the Fraser committee of the U.S. House. Aotsu slandered Koreans' national education again in the Kodaira Municipal Assembly.

The procedures taken for the adoption of the resolution by the Kodaira Municipal Assembly was illegal, too. As soon as the petition against the moving and construction of the Korean school was turned down by the construction inspection board, LDP members of the city assembly who were controlled by the "Anti-Communist League" submitted it to a plenary session after all the opposition party members had gone out. The petition was adopted by a margin of one vote.

The obstruction maneuvers by the chauvinistic "Anti-Communist League" are condemned by scholars and intellectual leaders who express sympathy with Koreans' national education.

The rector of the Shiraume-gakuin Junior College, adjacent to the planned construction site, says, "It is not proper to broaden the questions of 'anti-Japanese education' and so on. The construction inspection committee should deal only with construction problems. This leads to the denial of national education itself for the Korean residents in Japan."

In order to demonstrate that "there are many citizens who have a deep understanding of the construction plan and support it", about 20,000 Kodaira citizens including 1,800 residents near the construction site submitted a demand to the Kodaira Municipal Assembly that it permit the construction plan.

The number of pupils of the school is about 500. The school buildings, built in 1946 right after Korea's liberation, are wooden buildings so that they are very old and dangerous. The small ground is also a big problem to the school. Pupils cannot play on the ground freely.

The principal of the school says, "The desire of parents to give education to their children is common to all countries. If they think of their children, they should not oppose the construction project."

Lawyer Urges Authorities' Prompt Approval

(Fukushima Hitoshi, a Japanese lawyer)

The construction standards law provides for various restrictions on buildings within areas regulated by city plans.

Especially, buildings are strictly regulated within areas called Type A areas. This is because lawless construction of buildings may disrupt the enviornment of urban areas.

The housing environment means not only natural factors. It is unthinkable apart from social and cultural facilities. A school is typical example for these facilities.

The construction standars law stipulates that primary and junior high school can be built within Type A housing sections. The 11th Korean Primary and Middle School in Tokyo, which filed an application for permission to move to a Type A housing section in Kodaira City, is a school where general education is conducted.

We cannot find any reason for the Construction Inspection Board's refusal to permit building a Korean primary and junior high school in the light not only of the city plans but of the construction standards law. The permission to build Japanese schools, both primary and junior high schools can be obtained through simple procedure of construction, and their construction does not require any special permission.

But, in order to build a Korean school in a Type A housing section, permission by the prefectural governor is necessary.

It's unreasonable that the construction standards law stipulates a Korean primary and junior high school.

Korean nationals in Japan built Korean schools for the purpose of giving Korean education to their children.

These schools are needed for general education. In that sense they are the same in nature as Japanese primary and junior high schools, which can be built without any special permission.

Furthermore, the planned relocation of the 11th Korean Primary and Middle School will pose no enviornmental problem.

The school is planned to be located in a corner in a vast landlot so that it will not cause any trouble to the neighbouring areas.

The refusal to permit the construction work is due to its rejection by the Construction Inspection Board. No governor can give any construction permission without approval by the Construction Inspection Board.

The school authorities are campaigning for cancellation of the disapproval of the plan by the Construction Inspection Board.

I want the board to reconsider its dicision. The case is related to human dignity.

Photo shows the narrow playground and corridor o' the 11th Tokyo Korean Primary and Middle School necessitating its relocation to a larger site.

Korean Painting "Cowboy"

(By Kim Du Ryang, 18th century)

The painting of a cowboy portrays the plight of the sharecroppers who were at the bottom of fortune's wheel under feudalim.

"Cowboy" is a realistic description, compared with the previous abstract ones. From his progressive view of the society, the painter chose as the objects of his work a cow and a cowboy who was maltreated as a most lowly person in the society. This painting holds an important place in the history of the realistic paintings in the 18th century.

S. Korean Readers Complain of Poor Libraries

The February 7 issue of the south Korean vernacular daily *Tong-A Ilbo* ran an article on the shortage of libraries in south Korea. Follows a gist of the article:

Visitors making a long line in front of the Seoul National Central Library

The number of our libraries is so short. In Seoul and other major cities, shivering in cold winter, people make a long line right after the night curfew ends in order to enter the libraries because of their limited accomodation.

The current total number of libraries throughout the country is 4,224: 112 public libraries including 2 national central libraries, 1 national assembly library, 156 university and college libraries, 879 senior high school libraries, 985 junior high school libraries, 2,239 primary school libraries, 1,021 special-purpose libraries, etc. The number of their volumes totals 13,727,194, including 7,766,161 books kept by university and college libraries.

As of the end of last year, the budget for the libraries totaled 8,911,845,000 *won* including 2,211,342,000 *won* allocated for the university and college libraries. The number of public libraries is 9 in Seoul, 4 in Pusan, 14 in Kyonggi Province, 8 in Kangwon Province, 9 in North Chungchong Province, 10 in South Chungchong Province, 10 in North Cholla Province, 15 in South Cholla Province, 18 in North Kyongsang Province, 18 in South Kyongsang Province, 2 in Cheju Province, etc, 110 in all. So the construction of more libraries is urgently needed.

Thus, the absolute number of libraries is short and only Seoul, South Cholla Province and North Kyongsang Province set aside over 100 million *won* annually for the upkeep of the libraries. Seoul, Pusan, South Cholla Province and North Kyongsang Province alone have over 100,000 library books each.

As for the number of public libraries in other countries, it is 7,258 in the U.S., 2,218 in Sweden, 1,447 in Denmark, and 1,310 in Norway as against 112 in our country. In Asia, it is 757 in Japan and 363 in Philippine.

A total of 1.87 million volumes kept by public libraries here as of the end of last year compare with 173.66 million in the U.S. as of five years ago, 88.2 million in Great Britain, 18.56 million in Sweden and 22.39 million in Japan.

The number of readers per library is about 327,000 in our country as against 2,821 in Norway, 3,262 in Denmark, about 26,000 in the U.S., about 129,000 in Japan and about 389,000 in India. The number of books per person is 0.027 in our country, while the figure is 2.9 in Denmark, 2.4 in Sweden, 0.9 in the U.S., 0.22 in Japan and 0.02 in India. Although the statistics for East European communist countries including the Soviet Union is not available, they are known to be on a par with West Europe.

The libraries in our country are occupied by those students, high school graduates preparing for college examinations and examinees who look for a place to read their books in, instead of those who look for books of the libraries.

In case of the Chongdo Library in Hwadong, Chongro ward, Seoul, which is the largest one in the country, it has 10 general reading rooms with their combined capacity of 2,006 seats and, 6 special-purpose—such as social sciences—reading rooms with their total number of seats of 861. The library is supposed to open from 6 in the morning to 8 in the evening in summer and from 7 in the morning to 8 in the evening in winter. But because students always gather early in the morning, it actually opens 1 hour earlier.

Although the National Central Library with 782 seats opens at 7 in the morning, people form a line as early as 5 o'clock.

"If only the library were a little larger", said Kim Jong Rae, 22, the first to come on the morning of Feb. 5. He remarked, "In the respect of seats, the library is good, but the lounges are bad and the dinning room is dirty."

Chong Byong Won, reading room section chief of the Central Library, deplores, "It is a shame for the capital that its per library population should be some 800,000." An education ministry official also points out, "Our libraries cannot provide proper knowledge and information due to the shortage of facilities and books. They are just study rooms for some schools."

Number of Public Libraries	
S. Korea	112
U.S.	7,258
Sweden	2,218
Denmark	1,447
Japan	757
Philippine	363

Total Number of Volumes Kept By Libraries (in millions)	
S. Korea	1.87
U.S.	173.66
England	88.2
Sweden	18.56
Japan	22.39

(From the article)

Pyongyang Will Satisfy World Paddlers

The Pyongyang Championships to be held between April 25 and May 6 this year will be one of high level to fully meet the expectation of the world table-tennis circles, stressed Kim Duk Jun, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 35th World Table-Tennis Championships.

In his interview with a KCNA correspondent, Kim Duk Jun said that the forthcoming championships will serve to strengthen cooperation and friendship among sportsmen and functionaries in the world table-tennis circles, table-tennis lovers and personages in the spirit of the rules of the International Table-Tennis Federation and mark a new occasion in further developing table-tennis throughout the world.

After the general meeting of the International Table-Tennis Federation held in Birmingham, Britain, in April,1977, decided to hold the 35th World Table-Tennis Championships in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea formed the Organising Committee of the Championships and its sub-committees to ensure the championships on the highest level and has energetically conducted work, he said, and continued:

The grand and modern Pyongyang Indoor Stadium with over 20,000 seats where the championships will be held is fully furnished with various facilities including tables. All preparations have been completed to satisfy the table-tennis players at the stadium where the championships can be held even from tomorrow.

All conditions are provided at the People's Palace of Culture, a monumental building, where the general meeting of the International Table-Tennis Federation and continental league meetings will be held. Training rooms with over 170 tables and the Changgwangsan Hotel and other hotels for the lodging of players are excellently prepared.

Posters, such as "35th World Table-Tennis Championships," "Welcome" and "Friendship" and postage stamps and various publications have been printed and recorded songs "Pyongyang-Friendship Table-Tennis Championships" and "Beautiful Pyongyang" are being disseminated among the working people to heighten an atmosphere of the championships.

He further said:

The number of foreign table-tennis teams applying for the championships is increasing, drawing the attention of the world table-tennis circles. They will come to Pyongyang by charter planes of our country from Beijing, Karachi, Cairo, Singapore and Geneva.

Referring to the program of the championships, he said:

On April 25 there will be an opening ceremony. Team events will take place between April 26 and 30 and individual matches between May 2 and 6. Colorful functions will be held in this period.

Roy Evans, Chairman, and Tony Brooks, General Secretary, of the International Table-Tennis Federation, expressed satisfaction with the preparations for the championships during their visit to our country, he said. He expressed deep thanks to the International Table-Tennis Federation and its member association for their invariable active cooperation in and support to the preparations for Pyongyang Championships.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Jan. 30

*Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of State of Kuwait, received the sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun on a visit to that country.

The Emir of State warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Kuwait and expressed the conviction that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to develop favorably in the future.

Feb. 3

*A 1979-1980 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi.

Feb. 14

*K.B. Brown, General Manager of the Ghana News Agency, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Feb. 16

* Friendship matches between the judo teams of the DPRK and Cuba were held.

The Cuban team won by 5 wins, 4 defeats and 3 draws.

In the matches held on Feb. 14 the DPRK team won by 5 wins, 2 defeats and 3 draws.

* An agreement on news exchange and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Ghana News Agency was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Brief Korean History (2)

Bronze Age: Patriarchal Clan Community

The Bronze Age in Korea began from the first half of the second millennium B.C. When males began to play a decisive role in expanded agricultural production and in the manufacture of productive implements, a matriarchal clan community gave way to a patriarchal clan community. Various farm implements and weapons of the Bronze Age—axes, daggers, spearheads and arrowheads made of bronze and crescent-shaped swords, adzes, T-shaped hoes and star-shaped axes made of stone were found in Kumtan-ri, Sadong district, Pyongyang, and in Sinam-ri, Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province.

With the expansion of men's productive activities and the growth of production, changes took place in the mode of life and customs. A primeval cave life was replaced by a home life. Tombs also took varied forms—dolmen, stone-box and pit tombs. The polished pots came into wide use in the Bronze Age. They were of red or black colour. Our unique wares and tombs differing from those of the neighbouring areas show that the racial and cultural community of the Korean tribes grew with the passage of time.

Twenty-one crescent-shaped swords and 12 axes and adzes were found in the ruins of nine houses in Soktan-ri, Songrim City, North Hwanghae Province—remains of late Bronze period. Many moulds used for casting bronze implements were discovered in Yonghung county (Kumya county at present), South Hamgyong Province. Several big jars containing millet and sorghum were found at the dwelling places in Pomuigusok (Tiger Vally) in Musan county, North Hamgyong Province.

These finds of the Upper Bronze Age reveal that production further increased and surplus products came in to being. Accumulation of the surplus product and introduction of a system of its inheritance—this was attended by a wide gap between the rich and the poor and led the community to disintegration. Tombs built in Upper Bronze period represent this gap which occurred within the framework of the clan community. At Hsituanshan in Kirin, Northeast China, an area inhabited by our ancestors in olden times, there are many ancient graves. Some of them are provided with all manner of lavish objects and others with poor ones. At Unryul and Anak of South Hwanghae Province there are dolmen tombs. Some of them are of great size and others are small. The former was built for men of power.

Many weapons and old sites of houses destroyed by fire are to be found in the remains of Upper Bronze period. This is indicative of the fierce wars fought among the tribes to obtain slaves and of the process of disintegration of primitive communal society.

Through such a low-governed process of development, primitive society in Korea was gradually replaced by class society.

Research into fossilized bones of primitive men discovered in our country suggests that from an anthropological point of view the present-day Koreans who are blood-related to primitive types of men in Korea are a homogeneous nation of one stock. These primitive types of men belonged to one of the initial-type men in East Asia. The Korean nation was formed with today's Korea as the centre. Fossils of neanthropic men found in the remains of the latter half of the Paleolithic Age on Mt. Sungri, Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province, show that they are one of our ancestors.

The Koreans in antiquity, the ancestor of the Korean nation, created a unique primitive culture through their protracted struggle to conquer nature in this land.

(To be continued)

A bone-made flute (2000 B.C.)

World Bulletin

*The second meeting of the Union of National Radio and Television Organisation of Africa was held in the capital of Senegal.

*A New Year's meeting for Japan-Korea friendship was held in Tokyo on February 3.

It was attended by representatives of political parties, public organisations and personages of various strata of Japan, more than 3,200 in all.

*A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Dusseldorf, West Germany, on February 1.

The delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and the delegates of other countries which had attended the executive committee conference of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held recently in Dortmund, West Germany, were invited to the meeting.

A representative of the German Socialist Workers Youth and the delegates of Bulgaria, the Congo and other countries expressed in their speeches firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The head of the delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of the DPRK made a speech at the meeting.

*The third meeting of the experts group of the Cooperation Committee of Broadcasting Organs of Non-Aligned Countries was recently held in Havana, Cuba.

The meeting discussed a series of technical problems to strengthen cooperation among non-aligned countries in the fields of radio and television and adopted relevant recommendations.

The meeting also discussed the problem of taking a joint action of non-aligned countries against the imperialists' monopolization of satellite broadcasting and communications and frequencies.

*Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to Jordan.

*The Soviet Party and Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the work of training cadres possessed of skill.

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